98TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
98-1085

AVIATION DRUG-TRAFFICKING CONTROL ACT

SEPTEMBER 26, 1984.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MINETA, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 1146]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1146) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the revocation of airman certificates and for additional penalties for the transportation by aircraft of controlled substances, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

That this Act may be cited as the "Aviation Drug-Trafficking Control Act".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 609 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1429) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

"(c)(1) The Administrator shall issue an order revoking the airman certificates of any person upon conviction of such person of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance (other than a law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance), if the Administrator determines that (A) an aircraft was used in the commission of the offense or to facilitate the commission of the offense, and (B) such person served as an airman,

31-006 O

H643-18

or was on board such aircraft, in connection with the commission of the offense or the facilitation of the commission of the offense. The Administrator shall have no authority under this paragraph to review the issue of whether an airman violated a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance.

"(2) The Administrator shall issue an order revoking the airman certificates of any person if the Administrator determines that (A) such person knowingly engaged in an activity that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance (other than any law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance), (B) an aircraft was used to carry out such activity or to facilitate such activity, and (C) such person served as an airman, or was on board such aircraft, in connection with such activity or the facilitation of such activity. The Administrator shall not revoke, and the National Transportation Safety Board on appeal under paragraph (3) shall not affirm the revocation of, a certificate under this paragraph on the basis of any activity if the holder of the certificate is acquitted of all charges contained in an indictment or information which relate to controlled substances and which arise from such activity.

"(3) Prior to revoking an airman certificate under this subsection, the Administrator shall advise the holder thereof of the charges or any reasons relied upon by the Administrator for his proposed action and shall provide the holder of such certificate an opportunity to answer any charges and be heard as to why such certificate should not be revoked. Any person whose certificate is revoked by the Administrator under this subsection may appeal the Administrator's order to the National Transportation Safety Board and the Board shall, after notice and a hearing on the record, affirm or reverse the Administrator's order. In the conduct of its hearings, the National Transportation Safety Board shall not be bound by findings of fact of the Administrator. The filing of an appeal with the National Transportation Safety Board shall stay the effectiveness of the Administrator's order unless the Administrator advises the Board that safety in air commerce or air transportation requires the immediate effectiveness of his order, in which event the order shall remain effective and the Board shall finally dispose of the appeal within 60 days after being so advised by the Administrator. The person substantially affected by the National Transportation Safety Board's order may obtain judicial review of such order under the provisions of section 1006, and the Administrator shall be made a party to such proceedings.

"(4) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given such term by section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).".

(b) That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the side heading

"Sec. 609. Amendment, suspension, and revocation of certificates."

is amended by adding at the end thereof

"(c) Transportation, distribution, and other activities related to controlled substances.".

SEC. 3. Section 602(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1422(b)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(b)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Administrator shall not issue an airman certificate to any person whose airman certificate has been revoked under subsection (c) of section 609 of this title during the five-year period beginning on the date of such revocation.

"(B) The Administrator may issue an airman certificate to any such person before the end of such five-year period (but not before the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of such revocation) if, in addition to the findings required by paragraph (1), the Administrator determines (i) that revocation of the certificate for such five-year period would be excessive considering the nature of the offense or the act committed and the burden which revocation places on such person, or (ii) that revocation of the certificate for such five-year period would not be in the public interest. The determinations under clauses (i) and (ii) of the preceding sentence shall be within the discretion of the Administrator and any such determination or failure to make such a determination shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

"(C) In any case in which the Administrator has revoked an airman certificate of a person under section 609(c)(1) or (2) as a result of any activity and—

"(i) such person is subsequently acquitted of all charges contained in an indictment or information which relate to controlled substances and which arise from such activity; or

"(ii) in the case of a revocation under section 609(c)(1), the judgment of conviction on which the revocation is based is reversed on appeal;

the Administrator shall issue an airman certificate to such person if such person is otherwise qualified to serve as an airman under this section.".

SEC. 4. (a) Section 501(e) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1401(e)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after "(e)" and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) The Administrator shall issue an order revoking the certificate of registration issued to an owner under this section for an aircraft and each other certificate of registration held by such owner under this section, if the Administrator determines that—

"(i) such aircraft has been used to carry out an activity, or to facilitate an activity, that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance (other than any law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance); and

"(ii) the use of the aircraft was permitted by such owner with the knowledge that the aircraft was intended to be used for an activity described in clause (i) of this subparagraph.

For purposes of this paragraph, an owner of an aircraft who is not an individual shall be considered to have permitted the use of an aircraft with knowledge that it was intended to be used for an activity described in clause (i) of this subparagraph only if a majority of the individuals who control such owner or who are involved in

forming the major policy of such owner permitted the use of the aircraft with knowledge of such intended use. The Administrator shall not revoke, and the National Transportation Safety Board on appeal under subparagraph (B) shall not affirm the revocation of, a certificate under this paragraph on the basis of any activity if the holder of the certificate is acquitted of all charges contained in an indictment or information which relate to controlled substances and which arise from such activity.

"(B) Prior to revoking any certificate of registration under this subsection, the Administrator shall advise the holder thereof of the charges or any reasons relied upon by the Administrator for his proposed action and shall provide the holder of the certificate of registration an opportunity to answer any charges and be heard as to why such certificate should not be revoked. Any person whose certificate of registration is revoked by the Administrator under this subsection may appeal the Administrator's order to the National Transportation Safety Board and the Board shall, after notice and a hearing on the record, affirm or reverse the Administrator's order. In the conduct of its hearings, the National Transportation Safety Board shall not be bound by findings of fact of the Administrator. The filing of an appeal with the National Transportation Safety Board shall stay the effectiveness of the Administrator's order unless the Administrator advises the Board that safety in air commerce or air transportation requires the immediate effectiveness of his order, in which event the order shall remain effective and the Board shall finally dispose of the appeal within 60 days after being so advised by the Administrator. The person substantially affected by the National Transportation Safety Board's order may obtain judicial review of such order under the provisions of section 1006, and the Administrator shall be made a party to such proceedings

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given such term by section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

"(D) Except as provided in subparagraphs (E) and (F), the Administrator shall not issue a certificate of registration to any person who has had a certificate revoked under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph during the five-year period beginning on the date of such revocation.

"(E) The Administrator may issue a certificate of registration for an aircraft to any such person before the end of such five-year period (but not before the end of the one-year period beginning on the date of such revocation) if the Administrator determines that such aircraft is otherwise eligible for registration under this section and (i) that revocation of the certificate for such five-year period would be excessive considering the nature of the offense or the act committed and the burden which revocation places on such person, or (ii) that revocation of the certificate for such five-year period would not be in the public interest. The determinations under clauses (i) and (ii) of the preceding sentence shall be within the discretion of the Administrator and any such determination or failure to make such a determination shall not be subject to administrative or judicial review.

"(F) In any case in which the Administrator has revoked the certificate of registration as a result of any activity and such person is

subsequently acquitted of all charges contained in an indictment or information which relate to controlled substances and which arise from such activity, the Administrator shall issue a certificate of registration to such person if such person is otherwise qualified for such a certificate under this section.".

(b) Section 304(a)(9)(A) of the Independent Safety Board Act of 1974 (49 U.S.C. App. 1903(a)(9)(A)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon at the end thereof the following: "and the revocation of any certificate of registration under section 501(e)(2) of such Act".

SEC. 5. (a) Section 902 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1472) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"TRANSPORTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES WITHOUT AIRMAN CERTIFICATE

"(q) Any person who knowingly and willfully serves in any capacity as an airman without an airman certificate authorizing him to serve in such capacity, in connection with the transportation by aircraft of any controlled substance, where (1) such transportation is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law or is provided in connection with any act that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance (other than any law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance), and (2) such person has knowledge of such transportation, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and imprisonment. For purposes of this subsection, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given such term by section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).".

(b) That portion of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 which appears under the side heading

"Sec. 902. Criminal penalties."

is amended by adding at the end thereof

"(q) Transporting controlled substances without airman certificate.".

SEC. 6. Section 902(b) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (49 U.S.C. App. 1472(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "(b) Any person who" and inserting in lieu thereof "(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who";

(2) by striking out "uses or attempts to use" and inserting in lieu thereof "sells, uses, attempts to use, or possesses with the intent to use"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) Any person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection (other than by selling a fraudulent certificate) with the intent to commit a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance (other than any law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance) shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both.

"(B) Any person who violates paragraph (1) of this subsection by selling a fraudulent certificate with the knowledge that the pur-

chaser intends to use such certificate in connection with the commission of a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year under a State or Federal law relating to controlled substances (other than any law relating to simple possession of a controlled substance) shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both.

"(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given such term by section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).".

SEC. 7. This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall apply with respect to acts and violations occurring after the date of enactment of this Act.

And the House agree to the same.

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
GLENN M. ANDERSON,
ROBERT A. ROE,
GENE SNYDER,
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT,
Managers on the Part of the House,

BOB PACKWOOD,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
J.J. EXON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1146) to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for the revocation of airman certificates and for additional penalties for the transportation by aircraft of controlled substances, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text.

The Senate recedes from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with an amendment which is a substitute for the Senate bill and the House amendment. The differences between the Senate bill, the House amendment, and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections, conforming changes made necessary by agreements reached by the conferees, and minor drafting and clarifying changes.

REVOCATION OF AIRMAN'S CERTIFICATE

Senate bill

Requires the Federal Aviation Administrator to revoke a person's airman certificate when the airman has been convicted of a violation of any State or Federal felony law relating to controlled substances (other than simple possession) and it is determined that that person knowingly served as an airman in connection with such violation or was on board the aircraft in connection with the offense; or when the Administrator determines that (A) such person has engaged in an activity which he knew, or had reasonable cause to know, was intended to distribute, export, or import a controlled substance, (B) an aircraft was used in such activity, or to facilitate such activity, and (C) such distribution, exportation, or importation was not authorized by any Federal or State law.

The first avenue of appeal from the Administrator's determination would be a full evidentiary hearing before the National Transportation Safety Board. Following that, a judicial review of the Board's order could be obtained pursuant to Section 1006 of the Act.

The bill also provides that the Administrator may not revoke the airman certificate of a person who has been acquitted of charges related to the activity relied upon for the revocation. Neither the Administrator nor the Board shall have authority to review the findings of any state or federal court as to any element of proof required by the Section.

House amendment

Requires revocation of an airman's certificate if the holder is convicted for violation of any State or Federal law relating to controlled substances (other than a law prohibiting simple possession) and the FAA Administrator determines either that the certificate holder knowingly served as an airman or was on board the aircraft in connection with the violation.

Requires revocation of an airman's certificate if the Administrator determines that the holder knowingly served as an airman or was on board the aircraft in connection with transportation by aircraft of a controlled substance if such transportation is prohibited by State or Federal law relating to controlled substances (other than a law prohibiting simple possession of a controlled substance).

Before an airman's certificate is revoked under the foregoing provision, the holder must be given notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the record as to why the certificate should not be revoked. A person whose certificate is revoked may obtain judicial review under Section 1006 of the Federal Aviation Act.

The Administrator has no authority to review the elements of the substantive criminal offense if an individual has been convicted by an appropriate State or Federal court. Conversely, the Administrator may not revoke an airman certificate if the holder thereof has been acquitted of the substantive criminal offense charged.

Conference substitute

Requires the Administrator to revoke an airman's certificate when the airman has been convicted of a felony violation of a State or Federal law relating to controlled substances (other than simple possession) if the Administrator determines that (a) an aircraft was used in the commission of the offense or to facilitate the commission of the offense, and (b) the airman served as an airman or was on board the aircraft in connection with the commission of the offense or the facilitation of the commission of the offense. The phrase "facilitate the commission of the offense" has been added to cover situations where the aircraft is not actually used to carry the drugs, but is still involved with the illegal transaction in some other way, such as by acting as a spotter plane, or by use of the aircraft to transport participants in an illegal drug transaction to a meeting. The Administrator shall have no authority to review the issue of whether the airman violated a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance.

The Conference Substitute further provides that the Administrator shall revoke an airman's certificate if the Administrator determines that the airman knowingly engaged in an activity which would constitute a felony violation of a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance other than simple possession; an aircraft was used to carry out such activity or to facilitate such activity; and the person served as an airman or was on board the aircraft in connection with the activity or the facilitation of the activity.

An airman whose certificate is revoked by the Administrator under this provision may appeal the Administrator's order to the National Transportation Safety Board which shall, after notice and

a hearing on the record, affirm or reverse the Administrator's order. A person whose certificate is revoked may obtain judicial review under Section 1006 of the Federal Aviation Act. Neither the Administrator nor the NTSB shall have authority to revoke a certificate under this provision if the airman is acquitted of criminal charges relating to the activity involved.

This section of the Conference Substitute is not intended to take away FAA's general authority under existing law to suspend or revoke an airman's certificate (or to take other appropriate action) when an airman violates the criminal drug laws or FAA's regulations on drugs. When an airman engages in activities which come within the provisions added by the Conference Substitute, FAA should proceed under these provisions. But for other violations which do not come within the new provisions, FAA retains its existing authority to take appropriate action.

The conferees expect FAA to use all of the new authority in the conference bill. One of the provisions added by the conference permits FAA to proceed against individuals who have engaged in activities which are prohibited by State or Federal drug laws, but who have not been convicted of a drug law offense. This provision would permit FAA to take action when, for example, an airman is not prosecuted because of the heavy work load of a prosecutor's office or an airman is not convicted because of technicalities which apply to criminal proceedings but not to administrative proceedings involving loss of a license.

The provision in the House bill on this issue requires FAA to find that the airman has engaged in an activity which is prohibited by a State or Federal law relating to a controlled substance. At the House hearings, FAA expressed some concern over this section of the bill on the ground that "This could require the FAA to essentially have to prove the whole criminal case against an individual." We have considered this concern, but have decided to retain the approach of the House bill of describing the activities which are prohibited by reference to State and Federal criminal law. The alternative would be to describe in the aviation drug bill itself all of the elements of a violation. This would have required drafting of a bill which would approach the criminal drug law in complexity and would require FAA and NTSB to develop a line of precedents interpreting the new statutory language. In our judgment the simpler and preferable approach is to describe the prohibited activities by reference to existing criminal laws and the cases which have interpreted these laws.

It should be clearly understood that the reference to existing criminal law applies only to the elements of the violation. We do not intend to require FAA or NTSB to follow criminal law procedures or standards of proof. These matters will be determined by general principles of administrative law applicable to license revocation cases.

We are confident that FAA's enforcement attorneys and the NTSB will be able to determine the elements of a violation by reference to the criminal drug laws and their judicial precedents. We expect FAA to utilize the new provisions of law in all appropriate cases and the House and Senate authorizing committees will be closely monitoring FAA's enforcement actions.

The title in existing law which is amended by the conference bill deals not only with airman's certificates, but also with FAA's power to issue certificates and otherwise regulate airports and air agencies. The conferees are concerned about certain recent FAA actions in this area, in particular the existing FAA regulations governing aircraft fueling operations. Under Section 139.51 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, airport operators are required to ensure that those who engage in fueling operations are adequately trained and use appropriate procedures for storing, dispensing, and handling fuel. In so doing, the agency has chosen to regulate aircraft fueling operations indirectly through contracts between airport operators and tenants rather than directly as in the case with others who perform functions critical to the safety of flight.

The conferees believe that FAA's current practice of requiring certificated airports to monitor the safety of tenant fueling operations is not in the best interests of aviation safety. When it comes to an issue of aviation safety, the role of the FAA should be to solve the problem rather than past the buck. Unless they are also engaged in the storage, dispensing, or handling of fuel, local airport officials generally are not qualified to determine the safety of these operations nor should they be expected to enforce penalties against tenants whose fueling operation are unsafe. In addition, we question whether it is desirable to regulate fueling operations only at certificated airports, since this means that fueling at non-certificated airports is not addressed in any meaningful way.

Accordingly, the conferees direct the FAA to adopt an alternative approach to deal with this problem so that aircraft fueling is monitored more effectively than it is today. Although we concur in the FAA's recent legal opinion that it possesses the authority under Section 607(3) of the Federal Aviation Act to issue certificates to personnel and facilities engaged in fueling operations, we believe the agency should, to the maximum extent feasible, encourage voluntary industry efforts to address these concerns.

TERMS OF REVOCATION

Senate bill

This section provides that the Administrator shall not issue a new airman certificate to someone who has had their certificate revoked pursuant to the preceding Section for a period of five years. The Administrator may, after one year, issue a new certificate if he finds that the 5-year period would be excessive or not in the public interest. A denial of a new certificate in the 1-5 year period would not be reviewable. If an airman's certificate is revoked and he is subsequently acquitted of all pending criminal charges against him, the Administrator must reissue his certificate if he meets all appropriate FAA safety regulations.

House amendment

Similar to Senate bill.

Conference substitute

Similar to Senate bill. Further provides that if an airman's certificate is revoked upon the basis of a conviction and the conviction

is reversed on apeal, the revocation based on the judgment of conviction shall not be valid.

REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATE OF AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION

Senate bill

This section would require the Administrator to revoke the registration of an aircraft and other registration certificates held by the same owner based on the following criteria:

(1) Such aircraft has been used in an activity, or to facilitate an activity that is a felony violation of any law (other than simple possession) relating to a controlled substance; and

(2) The use of the aircraft was permitted by such owner who knew, or had reasonable cause to know, that the aircraft was intended to be used in such activity.

If a person's certificate is revoked under this Section, the Administration shall not issue a new certificate to that person for five years, except that the five years may be reduced to not less than one year as provided in the Sections on revocation of airman's certificates.

The owner of an aircraft who is not an individual shall be considered to know, or to have reasonable cause to know the intended use of an aircraft only if a majority of the individuals who control the owner or form major policy have the required knowledge.

The same procedural safeguards apply to the revocation of an aircraft registration certificate as to the revocation of an airman certificate.

House amendment

Provides that a certificate of registration, and all other certificates held by the same owner, must be revoked if the Administrator determines that the owner has knowingly permitted the aircraft to be used to transport a controlled substance, and such transportation violates State or Federal law or is in connection with any act prohibited by State or Federal law relating to controlled substances (other than simple possession). If the aircraft owner is not an individual, the test of knowledge is that a majority of the individuals who control the owner or are involved in forming the major policy of the owner must have the required knowledge. If a certificate of registration is revoked under this provision, the holder of the certificate may not apply for any other certificate of registration for five years. The five years may be reduced to not less than one year under standards similar to those described in preceding sections of on airman's certificates. The procedures required for revocation are the same as the procedures described in preceding sections on revocation of an airman's certificate.

Conference substitute

Provides that the Administrator shall revoke all certificates of registration held by an aircraft owner if the Administrator determines that the owner's aircraft has been used to carry out an activity or to facilitate an activity that is a felony violation of a state or federal law relating to a controlled substance and the use of the aircraft was permitted by the owner with knowledge that the air-

craft was intended to be used for this activity. An aircraft owner who is not an individual shall be considered to have permitted the use of the aircraft with knowledge that it was intended for these purposes only if a majority of the individuals who controlled such owners or who are involved in forming the major policy of the owner permitted the use of the aircraft with the knowledge of such intended use. The procedures to be followed and the term of revocation are similar to the provisions in the section on revocation of an airman's certificate.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR ACTING AS AN AIRMAN WITHOUT A CERTIFICATE IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG VIOLATION

Senate bill

No comparable provision.

House amendment

Provides that a person who knowingly acts as an airman without a certificate in connection with a violation of State or Federal controlled substance laws (other than simple possession) shall be subject to a fine of up to $25,000 and imprisonment of up to five years.

Conference substitute

Provides that any person who knowingly serves as an airman without an airman's certificate in connection with transportation which is a felony violation of a state or federal law pertaining to controlled substances (other than simple possession) shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $25,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR FRAUDULENT CERTIFICATES

Senate bill

Under current law a person using fraudulent version of certificates authorized under the Federal Aviation Act or displaying false aircraft registration markings is subject to a fine of up to $1,000 and imprisonment of up to three years. This Section adds to the offenses subject to these criminal penalties the offense of selling fraudulent certificates or possessing these certificates with the intent to use them. The Section further provides that if the prohibited acts occur with intent to commit any act prohibited by State or Federal felony law relating to controlled substances (other than simple possession) the offender shall be subject to a fine of up to $25,000 and imprisonment of up to five years. The same penalty is provided for a person who sells a fraudulent certificate with the knowledge that the purchaser intends to use the certificate in connection with any act prohibited by any State or Federal felony law relating to controlled substances (other than a law relating to simple possession).

House amendment

Same, except does not include limitation to felony violation.

Conference substitute

Similar to Senate bill.

NORMAN Y. MINETA,
GLENN M. ANDERSON,
ROBERT A. ROE,
GENE SNYDER,
JOHN PAUL HAMMERSCHMIDT,
Managers on the Part of the House.

BOB PACKWOOD,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
NANCY LANDON KASSEBAUM,
FRITZ HOLLINGS,
J.J. EXON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

○